



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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## NONE BUT NATIVES WANTED.

### The City Civil Service Commission Throws Obstacles in the Way of All Naturalized Citizens.

### Declares in Its Rules and Regulations that Citizens by Adoption Cannot Be Believed.

### And Insists that They Produce Their Naturalization Papers to Prove They Don't Lie.

### Children of Foreign-Born Citizens Subjected to Even Grosser Insult—Must Prove Parentage.

### Cunning Method Adopted of Shutting Out Foreigners and of Ascertaining Their Religious Belief.

The Civil Service Board of the City of Chicago is, par excellence, the greatest Know Nothing Body in America. It has proclaimed the fact officially that foreign-born citizens are not to be believed under oath.

It has also proclaimed the fact officially that the children of foreign-born people are not to be believed under oath.

And most monstrous, ridiculous and insulting of all, the Civil Service Board of Chicago has officially proclaimed that the child of foreign-born parents is incapable of swearing to the fact that he knows his own father!

He must furnish the Chicago City Board of Civil Service Commissioners with two affidavits made by other parties, to prove that the man he says is his father, is really his father?

This takes the cake.

The A. P. A. lodge, in which the rules and regulations of the Chicago Civil Service Commission were made up, overdid itself to such an extent in manufacturing itself, as to arouse a feeling of indignation all over the community.

A native-born citizen, according to the wonderful rules and regulations of the Chicago Civil Service Board, has simply to state the fact that he is a citizen, in an application for appointment.

His word goes.

A naturalized citizen's word is not accepted by the Chicago City Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

According to the rules and regulations adopted by it, if a naturalized citizen applies for an examination, he must, in order to be admitted to an examination:

First, swear to the fact that he is a naturalized citizen.

Second, he must prove to the satisfaction of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board (which will not believe him under oath), that he is a naturalized citizen, by forwarding his naturalization papers to the Commission.

Then, when he has forwarded his naturalization papers, together with sundry proofs, that he is the right man, his oath may, if it suits the judgment of the Commission, admit him to examination.

In case his naturalization papers are lost or destroyed, then the naturalized citizen, before his oath will be believed, or his application for examination is accepted, must obtain a copy of the record of the court which issued such naturalization papers, and forward the same to the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Commission.

Thus are the traps set to prevent naturalized American citizens from holding office under the Civil Service law in Chicago!

Naturalized citizens of Chicago can and must serve in the American army or navy in time of war.

Naturalized citizens of Chicago must do jury duty.

Naturalized citizens of Chicago must pay taxes.

But, according to the rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Civil Service Commission of the city of Chicago they cannot be believed under oath!

These proscriptive regulations are especially obnoxious in Chicago because the naturalization papers of thousands of our citizens were destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

And the records of all the Courts of Record in Cook County were destroyed in the great fire of 1871, and thousands of our best citizens were naturalized in those courts prior to the great fire.

Not in this all.

So the proscriptive rules and regulations of this Know Nothing City Civil Service Commission of Chicago are aimed at the old residents of Chicago.

The proscriptive rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago City Board of Civil Service are aimed especially at the children of old naturalized citizens of Chicago.

The statutes of the United States provide that the minor children of an alien become citizens of the United States upon the naturalization of the father.

Thousands of Chicago voters grown to manhood to-day are entitled to their citizenship by virtue of this Federal statute.

Their fathers were naturalized in Chicago before the great fire.

Yet, according to the rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board these citizens, raised in Chicago, living here since infancy, cannot even be examined for a job under the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Commission, unless they forward their fathers' naturalization papers with their application!

If the naturalization papers of their fathers were lost or destroyed, or the records of the courts in which they were procured were destroyed then they are ineligible to examination, much less to appointment to office.

The rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board are even harder upon the children of persons naturalized in other States, or whose parents may be dead or residing afar off.

By order of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board they are wholly disfranchised.

Nor is this all.

The rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board require that even where the citizen by act of Congress forwards his father's naturalization papers to the Know Nothing Civil Service Board of Chicago he cannot even be examined.

He must do something more.

He must prove by the affidavits of two citizens that the person he claims for his father was really his father!

The Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board does not believe a naturalized citizen capable of knowing his own father!

Could blind bigotry go farther?

Could Know Nothingism offer a greater insult to an honored and respected class of our citizens?

That this plain statement of facts may not seem to be an exaggeration, extracts from the printed rules and regulations of the Chicago Know Nothing Civil Service Commission follow.

The community in which we live will not brook this sort of outrage forever.

It has been known for some time that such a thing as common courtesy was unknown in the office of the Know Nothing Chicago City Civil Service Commission, which is presided over by a politician What is it named Phelps, who came from the Lord only knows where.

It was known that the Civil Service



HON. JAMES D. MORRISON. The Well Known Merchant Who Has Been Appointed a Member of the Cook County Civil Service Board.

Commission itself was composed of narrow men.

But it was never suspected that in a city like Chicago, where four-fifths of the population is of foreign birth, or direct "foreign" descent, that a civil service commission would attempt to disfranchise and insult naturalized citizens.

But the fact remains that the Know Nothing Civil Service Commission of Chicago has insulted four-fifths of Chicago's population and in a manner outrageous, open and wanton.

### WONT BELIEVE A FOREIGNER.

The Know-Nothing Civil Service Board Declares Itself Against Naturalized Citizens.

In the "Instructions to Applicants" on pages 9 and 10 of the printed code issued by the Know Nothing Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago, the following appears:

"All applicants must make oath in their application to their United States citizenship. In the case of foreign-born citizens proof of citizenship must be furnished. If naturalized, the certificate of naturalization must accompany the application. A foreign-born person who claims that his parents were citizens of the United States at the time of his birth must furnish evidence in support of his claim. A foreign-born citizen who was naturalized by the naturalization of his father or his mother while he was a minor, must furnish his father's certificate of naturalization, and evidence of his identity as the child of the one whose certificate is furnished. A woman who claims naturalization through marriage to a citizen of the United States must furnish evidence of the husband's citizenship (this certificate being required if he is a naturalized citizen) and evidence of her marriage to him.

"An application from a foreign-born person claiming citizenship, but failing to furnish the required proof, will be canceled. A declaration of intention to become a citizen will not be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization. When naturalization papers are lost or destroyed, a certificate must be procured from the court that issued the naturalization papers, showing the facts in the case."

### THE PREJUDICE IS RUBBED IN.

Question 3 of the Know-Nothing Civil Service Application Blank Takes a Decided Crack at People Who Dare to Become Natural Citizens of the United States.

The third question on the application blank, together with the instructions printed therewith on the application blank, is as follows:

3. Are you a citizen of the United

States? If a naturalized citizen, your certificate of naturalization must be forwarded with the application. It will be returned to you. If you claim citizenship through the naturalization of a parent, the parent's certificate must be forwarded, together with proof of your relationship to such parent. Proof of relationship must consist in the sworn statements of two reputable citizens that there is general repute of the claimed relationship.

### AFTER THE LUTHERANS AGAIN.

The Lesson of 1892 Was Evidently Lost Upon the Members of the Know-Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board.

For fear that any naturalized citizen might accidentally pass through the ordeal prepared for him, and knowing that the children of many naturalized citizens have been educated in German Lutheran parochial schools, the following question, number 6 on the printed application blank, is asked every applicant:

6. Name the kind of school in which you were educated?

What a cunning device!

If a person is competent to pass an examination, the examination itself ought to tell that. The question on its face is superfluous.

Suppose a man is self-made or self-educated?

What school could give us graduating from?

What difference does it make to the Know Nothing Civil Service Board what school he graduated from?

Just this difference:

If the applicant graduated from a German or Swedish Lutheran, or German Catholic school, that settles him or her.

The question gives the Know Nothing Chicago City Civil Service Board its only method of ascertaining the religion of some of the applicants it wants to shut out.

### THREE MUGWUMP ICICLES.

The Membership of the Chicago City Civil Service Board.

The local Civil Service Board of the city of Chicago consists of three Mugwump icicles. Two of whom are native born aristocrats and the third a foreign born aristocrat, who only betrays the fact that he is a naturalized citizen when there is a chance for that fact to get him a job. He has got several jobs when a man of foreign birth was necessary to fill in. Otherwise he is not, all and six.

The secretary of the Board and chief examiner is one Edward J. Phelps. It is said to be an importation from one of the departments at Washington.

But who he really is, or where he blew in from, is just finding out.

He is grub staked to a good job, however, and God help the Civil Service!

### A ROARING FARCE.

Applicants for Janitorships, Bridge-tenders' Places, and Elevator Jobs Must Pass a Clerical Examination.

According to the printed instructions of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Commission, page 7, all applicants for positions as janitors, elevator conductors, watchmen and bridge-tenders, must be examined in hand writing, spelling, writing from dictation and the fundamental principles of arithmetic.

What do you think of that?

A poor widow, who wants a job scrubbing floors in the City Hall, must be able to write well, spell well, take down dictated matter well and figure well!

Could tyrannical Know Nothingism be more idiotic if tried?

Hardly.

Chicago is getting very ostentatious when a man or woman is required to have a college education before being allowed to clean a spittoon, scrub a floor, run an elevator or watch a hallway.

### READ FOR YOURSELF.

If You Desire to See What a Man Must Know Before He Can Put Out a Fire, Catch a Thief, Turn a Bridge, Watch a Hall, Run an Elevator, Empty a Slop-pan, or Scrub a Floor, Read This.

Here are the subjects which applicants for places in different grades of the service must be examined in before they can get jobs. Taken from pages 6 and 7 of the printed instructions, Chicago Civil Service Commission:

Clerical Service. Applicants for clerical places will be examined in:

1. Handwriting.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing from dictation.
4. Fundamental rules of Arithmetic.
5. Fractions and Percentage.
6. Copying from rough draft.
7. General features of government—National, State and municipal.

Supplementary tests may be taken in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, translating from foreign languages, proof-reading, etc., according to the qualifications required for the kind of position sought. Pages and messengers will be examined in the first four subjects of the clerk examination.

Police Service. Applicants must pass the physical tests, an examination in the first four and the seventh subjects of the clerk examinations, and the police examination.

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## IT'S A BUSY FEATHERATION.

### So Busy, Indeed, Are Its Members in Feathering Their Nests as Business Men

### That They Have No Political Feathers to Wave in the Breeze at All.

### The Political Battle of 1896 Has Opened Up with Many Richmonds in the Field.

### The Town Fights Bid Fair to Be Very Interesting in Both Political Organizations.

### A Host of Gentlemen Are Very Anxious to Serve the People in the Capacity of Aldermen.

The members of the well-known Civic Featheration are too busy to run for office themselves.

They are willing to criticize others who do hold office.

But they must feather their nests. Hence, even though their beloved Featheration fall, they can assume no civic responsibilities themselves.

There are so many private nest-featherers in the concern that it has changed its name to the Civic Featheration.

Good enough!

The long suit of the members of the Featheration, is street and alley cleaning.

Unless the Featheration can show better results than are at present visible in Chicago, a committee on tar and featheration ought to be appointed.

The Hon. Lyman Gage was offered the Democratic nomination for Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward.

He has declined it.

Too busy.

Etc.

There are others who are not too busy to run for Aldermen. Among the number might be mentioned:

First Ward—John J. Coughlin, Democrat; Lester S. Hills, W. H. King, Dr. George Bills and Edward O'Donnell, Republicans.

Second Ward—C. F. Guenther and Leopold Moos, Democrats; M. N. Pearson, Dr. Valentine, Kirk Hayes and Thomas Magner, Republicans.

Third Ward—Edward Marrener and Lester Piteh, Republicans.

Fourth Ward—John W. Hepburn and Henry Best, Republicans; Harry Kohn, Democrat.

Fifth Ward—David Deist and Patrick Wall, Democrats.

Sixth Ward—Charles Martin, Democrat.

Seventh Ward—Moses Barnett, Democrat.

Eighth Ward—Frank Slepka, Democrat.

Ninth Ward—Fred Rohde and Edward Cullerton, Democrats.

Tenth Ward—Fred C. Engel, Republican; C. C. Schumacher, Jack Cullerton and J. P. Dorman, Democrats.

Eleventh Ward—A. H. Watson, Republican.

Twelfth Ward—Conrad Kahler, Republican.

Thirteenth Ward—S. W. Roth, Democrat; E. W. Stanwood, John Smith and Rupert Livesay, Republicans.

Fourteenth Ward—James Keats, Republican.

Fifteenth Ward—John Scherbaum and John J. Dahlmann, Republicans; Stanley H. Kutz, Democrat.

Sixteenth Ward—M. M. O'Connor, Democrat; H. C. Mellen, Republican; Thomas Johnson, Independent.

Eighteenth Ward—W. F. Maloney, Democrat.

Nineteenth Ward—John Powers, Democrat.

Twentieth Ward—William Eisfeldt and Charles E. Ehlert, Republicans.

Twenty-first Ward—A. J. Brachten-dorf, John McGillen and Adam Mayer, Democrats; H. C. Farwell, Republican.

Twenty-second Ward—John Colvin, Democrat; H. C. Scheendorf, Graeme Stewart and H. N. May, Republicans.

Twenty-third Ward—John A. Larson, Republican.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Thomas Currier and Z. C. Peck, Republicans; John

Agnew, M. M. Ruddy, James Quinn and Fred Griesheimer, Democrats.

Twenty-fifth ward—W. P. Chapman, Republican.

Twenty-sixth ward—W. E. Schlake, Democrat; John W. Turner and George W. Rogers, Republicans.

Twenty-seventh ward—H. W. Butler, Republican.

Twenty-eighth ward—John Bigane, Democrat; D. W. Ackerman, William Barclay and Charles S. Blake, Republicans.

Twenty-ninth ward—Robert Mulethy and Thomas Carey, Democrats.

Thirtieth ward—W. S. Merchant, Tim Hogan, August Borcherting, Republicans; Adam Hansen, Democrat.

Thirty-first ward—E. J. Noble and Justice Wilder, Republicans.

Thirty-second ward—F. W. C. Hayes and J. C. Halbridge, Republicans.

Thirty-third ward—C. H. Howell, P. H. Monahan and Dr. R. Jones, Republicans.

Thirty-fourth ward—O. L. Chadwick, Republican.

Mr. L. F. Turkish knows the Featheration people and the others, too. He has been giving some attention to the congressional districts and says that the First congressional district is so strongly Republican that Democratic success is unlooked for. In the Second, however, which is now represented in Congress by William Lorimer, it is believed a Democrat will be elected next fall, and there are four men already anxious to respond to their party's call. Edward Tilden of the Drovers' Bank would like to go to Congress. Lawrence M. Ennis, an attorney who lives in Lorimer's ward and who has been mentioned for numerous offices, is also looking forward to the convention. C. C. Roberts, a publisher, is also after the office, while R. R. Jampolis, who was defeated by Judge Neely last spring, is being urged for the nomination by many of his friends.

Many democrats are insisting that Lawrence E. McGinniss be the candidate again in the Third district. They claim that had McGinniss desired to trade with the Republicans his election would have been assured when Mr. Belknap defeated him, but that he stuck to his party and was defeated. Another faction, headed by William J. O'Brien, claim that had Mr. McGinniss made the fight he been successful. This latter faction is bringing out other candidates and it has been fairly successful. William Joyce, a former member of the Central Committee and a stove manufacturer, is willing to risk another Republican landslide. Michael E. Austin, of the Chicago & Western Indiana Coal Company is also a candidate. He was a brother-in-law of the late Daniel Corkery and has considerable support coming from the dead leader's friends.

There are half a dozen Democrats eager to get the seat Congressman Woodman is occupying from the Fourth district. Thomas Cusack of the Ninth Ward is most smiled upon by the machine leaders. He is a member of the school board and of the County Central Committee. Superior Clerk Stephen D. Griffin is also working quietly among his friends with the capture of the nomination in view. Frank Lawler also shows signs of

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